

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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# Bulletin

Vol. XXXV, No. 901

October 1, 1956

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# Bulletin

VOL. XXXV, No. 901 • PUBLICATION 6397

October 1, 1956

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## Second London Conference on Suez Canal

### SECRETARY DULLES' STATEMENT AT WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 17

White House press release dated September 17

President Eisenhower and I have been talking over the Suez question in advance of my departure today for London. The United Kingdom has called together another meeting of the representatives of the 18 governments which supported the views put to the Government of Egypt by the five-nation mission headed by Prime Minister Menzies of Australia.<sup>1</sup>

Let me make certain things quite clear:

1. The United States is dedicated to seeking by peaceful means assurance that the Suez Canal will carry out the international purpose to which it is dedicated by the convention of 1888.

2. We are not, however, willing to accept for ourselves, nor do we seek from other nations acceptance of, an operating regime for the canal which falls short of recognizing the rights granted to canal users by the 1888 convention.

3. We are not trying to organize any boycott of the canal, but we cannot be blind to the fact that conditions might become such that transit through the canal is impractical or greatly diminished. There must always be ways to assure the movement of vital supplies, particularly oil, to Western Europe. Accordingly, we are carrying out planning as a prudent precaution. But our hope remains that satisfactory operating arrangements can be worked out with Egypt.

At London we will consider developments since the previous conference on the Suez adjourned August 23 and, I hope, find a common approach to the future.

### SECRETARY DULLES' STATEMENT AT FIRST PLENARY SESSION, SEPTEMBER 19

Press release 497 dated September 20

Our meeting here last month gave rise to solid hope that the Suez Canal problem could be settled. Eighteen of us had come to an agreement. We represented nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and America. Our shipping constituted over 90 percent of all the Suez Canal shipping. Among us were those whose patterns of trade showed differing, yet important, dependence upon the canal. It was no small achievement that out of that diversity agreement was reached. That was possible only because there prevailed among us a spirit of conciliation, and of urgency, born out of the gravity of the situation with which the Government of Egypt has confronted us.

What we agreed upon was a program to assure permanently an efficient and dependable operation, maintenance, and development of the Suez Canal in accordance with the treaty of 1888.<sup>2</sup> That program was scrupulously respectful of the sovereignty of Egypt.

However, as our Committee of Five has just reported to us, the Government of Egypt unquali-

#### About the *Bulletin's* new cover . . .

For 7 years following its inception in July 1939, the *Bulletin* appeared in a plain black-and-white cover. With the issue of October 6, 1946, the publication adopted a more distinctive cover design using color.

Now the *Bulletin* has undergone another transformation. The new cover, designed by the Division of Visual Services of the Department of State, gives greater prominence and readability to the table of contents and permits a wider range of color tones. As has been the practice during the last 10 years, the color will be changed every 6 months to indicate the beginning of a new volume.

<sup>1</sup> For background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 27, 1956, p. 335; Sept. 3, 1956, p. 371; and Sept. 24, 1956, p. 467.

<sup>2</sup> For text of 18-nation proposals, see *ibid.*, Sept. 3, 1956, p. 373.

fiedly refused to consider our proposal as a basis of negotiation. It made no counterproposal.

This attitude of Egypt has created a new and difficult situation.

Exercising the restraint enjoined by the charter of the United Nations, we continue to seek, by peaceful means, a solution of this difficult problem.

Certain things are, I think, clear.

1. The convention of 1888 gives our vessels the right at all times to pass through the Suez Maritime Canal as a free and open waterway.

2. Those rights are jeopardized by the action of the Egyptian Government in preventing the Universal Suez Canal Company from exercising its agreed functions and in Egypt itself usurping all of those functions.

It is true that, although the Egyptian Government has unilaterally terminated the concession to the Universal Suez Canal Company, which was part of the system referred to and established by the convention of 1888, that Government says that it will nevertheless live up to the convention itself and assure a fair and equal operation of the canal.

But the testing issue is whether the Government of Egypt accepts that the parties to, and beneficiaries of, the convention of 1888 may in fact have the facilities needed to assure them in the exercise of their rights. If the Government of Egypt insists that ships' masters be in the position of suppliants, who can never pass through the canal except under such conditions as the Government of Egypt may from time to time impose, then there is no guaranty of free and secure passage such as the convention of 1888 prescribes.

I know that the Government of Egypt has argued that it can always, by the use of force, interrupt traffic through the Suez Canal and that therefore transit must depend on Egypt's good faith and good will. But there are many sanctions against open and forcible interruption of free passage. The same is not true if any one government dominates and controls all phases of operation. The operation of the Suez Canal is a highly complicated, intricate affair. It offers infinite possibilities of covert violation and the practice, in obscurity, of preferences and discriminations. Lack of efficiency can be a grave hazard. It is against risks of this kind that the users can, and I believe should, protect themselves in the exercise of their rights under the 1888 treaty. The economic well-being of many nations and

peoples is at stake, and there are no adequate sanctions against the dangers I describe.

3. The third point I would like to make is this: When vital rights are threatened, it is natural and elemental to join to meet the common danger.

The Government of Egypt has warned us not to join together in association. It is natural that it should prefer the canal users to be unorganized and divided. I recall that in its memorandum of September 10, 1956, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to many governments,<sup>3</sup> the Egyptian Government seeks the creation of a negotiating body that will reflect what it calls "different views." But for those endangered to come together and to harmonize their views is an elemental right, not to be forgone.

#### Outline of Proposal for Association

What is it that we seek? It is nothing hostile to, or prejudicial to, Egypt.

Let me outline briefly the proposal for association as it is understood by the Government of the United States.

1. It means first of all that we should continue our present association. This not for the purpose of enabling any one or more of us to impose our views upon any of our associates. The only basis for association is such a common will as we may freely achieve. Nor is it our purpose to coerce Egypt. It is merely that the necessities of the situation make continuing association useful for ourselves and for all who depend upon the canal. Also, such association will be in the interest of Egypt whenever she is willing constructively to seek a solution with those who are chiefly concerned. Also, it is in the interest of world peace that we stand together.

2. We would, I suppose, in association, continue to accept, as a basis for the negotiation of a permanent solution, our joint statement of August 23, 1956.

3. We would, I suggest, find it useful to have a small operating staff which would be ready to assist our ships, and the ships that serve our countries, in operating through the canal. We need not, I think, exclude the possibility of finding, on a provisional, *de facto*, practical operating basis, a measure of cooperation with the Egyptian canal authorities, even though the Government of Egypt

<sup>3</sup> Not printed.

## Extemporaneous Remarks Made by Secretary Dulles at Conclusion of Second Plenary Session, September 19

I would like to indicate a little bit the broad perspective in which the United States, at least, sees this meeting. This meeting is far more important than just the question of whether a boat or two gets through the canal or does not get through, or even whether the canal breaks down. We are dealing with one of the most significant aspects of postwar life. Upon what we do, in my opinion, will very largely depend the question of whether or not, in fact, we are going to build a peaceful world.

Our problem is no less than that in its importance. Now, why do I say that? I say that because we all want a world in which force is not used. True, but that is only one side of the coin. If you have a world in which force is not used, you must also have a world in which a just solution of problems of this sort can be achieved. I don't care how many words are written into the charter of the United Nations about not using force. If, in fact, there is not, as a substitute for force, some way to get just resolutions of some of these problems, inevitably the world will fall back again into anarchy and into chaos.

And I would like to point out, fellow delegates, that the United Nations Charter itself does not just say, "There must be peace." What does it say? The very first article of the United Nations Charter says that the purpose of the United Nations is to bring about settlements "by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law." And if that latter part is forgotten, the first part of it will inevitably come to be ignored.

We have to realize, when we have to deal with problems of this character, that we are not really in the long run furthering the cause of peace, even peace for those of us who seem remote from the particular problem, if we don't feel that we have just as much a responsibility to try to seek a solution "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law" as we have a responsibility to try to prevent the use of force. If we only put our emphasis upon one side of that problem and forget the other, then our efforts are going to be doomed. And the hopes represented by this charter of the United Nations are equally going to be doomed.

Now we are faced here with a problem whereby great nations are faced with a great peril. Nobody, I think, can fairly dispute that fact. It is a peril that they could readily remedy if they resorted to the

methods which were lawful before this charter was adopted. Then, we wouldn't be sitting around here—perhaps somebody else wouldn't be sitting where he is, either. But those days, we hope, are past. There has been exercised, and is being exercised, a great restraint in the face of a great peril. But you cannot expect that to go on indefinitely unless those of us who appreciate the problem, who are sympathetic with it, rally our forces to try to bring about a settlement which is not only a peaceful settlement but a settlement "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

Some may feel, although I do not think anyone here feels—it could be felt by some nations that are not immediately involved in this problem—that the only aspect of it that concerns them is the problem of peace and that, if you can just be sure that there won't be force used, you can just forget about the rest of it. That is only half of the problem, and you cannot solve the problem just by halfway measures which relate only to peace and which do not also put the full weight of our strength behind what we believe to be a solution "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

Now, we agreed on what we thought were principles of justice and international law in relation to this matter. Our conclusions are reflected in the statement that we agreed upon in the month of August. We are here primarily because we are the 18 who not only have this great interest of our own in the situation but because we agree on the principles of international law and of justice as applicable to this situation. I believe that we owe it to ourselves, to every one of the nations here involved, to stand together to try to work this thing out, not just in terms of peace but to work it out in terms of bringing about a just solution in accordance with the principles of international law and in accordance with the provisions of the charter. I believe if we don't do that, if we scatter, thinking that the problem is solved because perhaps the danger of war seems a little less than it did, then I believe we will have done a great disservice to ourselves.

What we do in that respect—if that should be what we would do—would come back to plague us and haunt us in the days to come. So I say, let's stick together in this proposition and continue to work not only for "peace" but also for peace "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

may not at the present time be willing to agree upon a permanent arrangement to be embodied in treaty form.

Such a staff might, I suggest, be under an administrative agent knowledgeable in shipping

matters who could act as desired on behalf of the ships of the members: He could retain and make available experienced pilots; he could assist the ships of members in arranging their orderly participation in the pattern of traffic through the



canal; he could help coordinate routes through or around the canal, if the latter proved necessary; he could be authorized to act as the agent of the shipowners and collect and pay out such sums of money as are appropriate in connection with the maintenance of and transit through the canal, and the performance of his other duties.

4. It would, I think, be useful if our association had a small governing board chosen from among our number who would be able to keep us informed with respect to developments, call us together whenever there was occasion, and appoint the administrative agent and fix his authority and the principles which would govern and control his action on behalf of the association.

It is, I suppose, inevitable that those interested in the movement of passengers and freight between the East and the West and in the production of oil and other goods for such transit should now be thinking in terms of long-range alternatives to the Suez Canal. For example, there is much talk at the present time about larger tankers which could go around the Cape of Good Hope with greater economy than smaller tankers passing through the canal. There is talk of new pipelines. I would hope that the governing board of our users' association would keep in touch with all of these projects and keep all of the members informed of any serious developments which would materially affect our economic lives.

5. It would, I think, be useful if the association had a modest working fund to be advanced initially by the members and reimbursed out of sums hereafter collected from member ships for services rendered.

6. Membership in the association would not, as we see it, involve the assumption by any member of any obligation. It would, however, be hoped that members of the association would voluntarily take such action with respect to their ships and the payment of canal dues as would facilitate the work of the association and build up its prestige and authority, and consequently its ability to serve. This action, I emphasize, would be entirely a voluntary action by each of the member governments if it saw fit to take it.

#### **Cooperation on Practical Basis**

Such, in broad outline, could be the association that we organize. The extent of its practical utility will, of course, depend much, though not wholly, upon Egypt's attitude. But our readi-

ness to cooperate with Egypt on a practical basis serves again to demonstrate our desire to leave no reasonable step untried in the search for a solution of the grave problem that confronts us and, indeed, the world.

This readiness of ours to cooperate with Egypt on a *de facto* provisional basis may also suggest a provisional solution which the United Nations might find it useful to invoke while the search for a permanent solution goes on. It has, I know, been the thinking of many of us that, if the principal parties to the Suez dispute are unable to find a solution by means of their own choosing, the offices of the United Nations should be availed of.

The United States believes that action along the lines here suggested will helpfully increase the possibilities of a peaceful and constructive solution.

#### **SECRETARY DULLES' FINAL REMARKS AT CONCLUDING SESSION, SEPTEMBER 21**

Press release 501 dated September 22

Mr. Chairman [British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd], as the proposal for the users' association has been evolved here, it does not, as we see it, impose any such legal obligations upon the members as would require my Government to submit it to the Senate or the Congress for its action. It is an organization designed to promote the exercise by our citizens of rights which we believe that they have, and to settle existing difficulties, and to be, in general, an instrumentality for peace and order in this matter.

Under these circumstances, my Government feels in a position to act at once on the matter. And I expect before leaving London this night to leave with you, Mr. Chairman, a statement on behalf of my Government informing you that we subscribe to the declaration, that it will be our intention to comply loyally with its letter and spirit and to seek to promote the purposes which are set out in the document.

In concluding, Mr. Chairman, I want to join with others who have expressed their appreciation to you of the way in which you have conducted this conference, and to your Government for the courtesies and facilities that it has extended to us.

I believe that this conference has been of very great importance to finding peace in the way in

which I suggested earlier, at least for now, that is, by working for a solution of these problems in accordance with the principles of justice and international law. I hope that we can stay together for the future, because I believe that the risk of war increases as our disunity increases, and the chance of peace increases as our unity is preserved.

I realize that we all face differing problems and that the circumstances for some are difficult. But I think that all can feel that, as we maintain our unity, we are making an indispensable contribution today to the kind of international effort which any one of us may be calling for in the future to help us out of predicaments in which we may be.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we have served a very important purpose and it is my Government's intention to continue along this way.

#### **MR. DULLES TO MR. LLOYD, SEPTEMBER 21**

I am glad to inform you that the Government of the United States subscribes to the Declaration providing for a Cooperative Association of Suez Canal Users.<sup>4</sup>

The United States as a member of this Association will seek in cooperation with the other Members to assist the Association to achieve its intended purposes.

Immediately upon my return steps will be taken with our Treasury officials and with the representatives of owners of American flag vessels which largely transit the Suez Canal with a view to perfecting this cooperation in terms of actual operating practices.

#### **STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ISSUED AT FINAL SESSION, SEPTEMBER 21**

Press release 502 dated September 22

#### **Statement Issued by the Second London Conference on the Suez Canal**

Representatives of the 18 Governments who joined in the proposals which were subsequently submitted to the Egyptian Government by the Five Nation Committee presided over by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Honorable Robert Menzies, as a basis for negotiating a settlement of

the Suez Canal question, met in London from September 19 to 21, 1956. Their purpose was to consider the situation in the light of the report of that Committee and other developments since the first London Conference.

They noted with regret that the Egyptian Government did not accept these proposals and did not make any counterproposals to the Five Nation Committee.

It is the view of the Conference that these proposals still offer a fair basis for a peaceful solution of the Suez Canal problem, taking into account the interests of the user nations as well as those of Egypt. The 18 Governments will continue their efforts to obtain such a settlement. The proposal made by the Egyptian Government on September 10 was placed before the Conference but it was considered too imprecise to afford a useful basis for discussion.

A Declaration was drawn up providing for the establishment of a Suez Canal Users Association. The text of this Declaration is annexed hereto. This Association is designed to facilitate any steps which may lead to a final or provisional solution of the Suez Canal problem. It will further co-operation between the Governments adhering to it, concerning the use of the Canal. For this purpose it will seek the cooperation of the competent Egyptian authorities pending a solution of the larger issues. It will also deal with such problems as would arise if the traffic through the Canal were to diminish or cease. The Association will be established as a functioning entity at an early date after the delegates to this Conference have had an opportunity to consult in relation thereto with their respective Governments.

The Conference noted that on September 12, 1956, the Governments of the U.K. and France informed the Security Council of the United Nations of the situation,<sup>5</sup> and that subsequently, on September 17, the Government of Egypt also made a communication to the Security Council.<sup>6</sup> The Conference considers that recourse should be had to the United Nations whenever it seems that this would facilitate a settlement.

The representatives of the 18 Governments have found their cooperation at the Conference valuable and constructive. The 18 Governments will continue to consult together in order to maintain

<sup>4</sup> The name of the association was subsequently changed to the Suez Canal Users Association.

<sup>5</sup> U.N. doc. S/3645.

<sup>6</sup> U.N. doc. S/3650.

a common approach to the problems which may arise out of the Suez question in the future.

It is the conviction of the Conference that the course outlined in this statement is capable of producing by peaceful means a solution which is in conformity with the principles of justice and international law as declared in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### **Declaration Providing for the Establishment of a Suez Canal Users Association**

I. The members of the Suez Canal Users Association (SCUA) shall be those nations which have participated in the second London Suez Conference and which subscribe to the present Declaration, and any other adhering nations which conform to criteria to be laid down hereafter by the Association.

II. SCUA shall have the following purposes:

(1) To facilitate any steps which may lead to a final or provisional solution of the Suez Canal problem and to assist the members in the exercise of their rights as users of the Suez Canal in consonance with the 1888 Convention, with due regard for the rights of Egypt;

(2) To promote safe, orderly, efficient and economical transit of the Canal by vessels of any member nation desiring to avail themselves of the facilities of SCUA and to seek the cooperation of the competent Egyptian authorities for this purpose;

(3) To extend its facilities to vessels of non-member nations which desire to use them;

(4) To receive, hold and disburse the revenues accruing from dues and other sums which any user of the Canal may pay to SCUA, without prejudice to existing rights, pending a final settlement;

(5) To consider and report to members regarding any significant developments affecting the use or non-use of the Canal;

(6) To assist in dealing with any practical problems arising from the failure of the Suez Canal adequately to serve its customary and intended purpose and to study forthwith means that may render it feasible to reduce dependence on the Canal;

(7) To facilitate the execution of any provisional solution of the Suez problem that may be adopted by the United Nations.

III. To carry out the above mentioned purposes:

(1) The members shall consult together in a Council on which each member will be represented;

(2) The Council shall establish an executive group to which it may delegate such powers as it deems appropriate;

(3) An Administrator, who shall, inter alia, make the necessary arrangements with shipping interests, will be appointed to serve under the direction of the Council through the executive group.

IV. Membership may at any time be terminated by giving 60 days' notice.

#### **Proposal To Exchange Flights Over Arctic With U.S.S.R.**

Press release 496 dated September 20

#### **DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT**

The United States Government on September 19 informed the Government of the U.S.S.R. that it is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Soviet Government for reciprocal aerial observation of Arctic ice in connection with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58, including exchange of landing rights and the use of equipment, facilities, and personnel related to the flights.<sup>1</sup> A note outlining the proposal by the U.S. Government was delivered to the Soviet Embassy by the Department of State in Washington.

Agreement is being sought through diplomatic channels on specific operating details such as a schedule of flights, designation of landing sites, and other factors. It is anticipated that the flights will begin in the spring of 1957 and will coincide with the period of maximum daylight, approximately March through September. The suggested American terminal is Nome, Alaska, while the suggested Soviet terminal is Murmansk.

The U.S. proposal is designed to increase the potentials for geophysical research into the dynamics of the flow of ice in the Arctic Basin, thus providing vital scientific knowledge of value to all nations. From the data collected it should be possible to determine the laws of motion of the movement of portions of the icepack and the ice-

<sup>1</sup> For background on the International Geophysical Year, see BULLETIN of Dec. 12, 1955, p. 989. For information on the IGY satellite program, see *ibid.*, Aug. 13, 1956, p. 280.



pack as a whole. The extent of melting can only be ascertained after the motions are better understood.

#### TEXT OF U.S. NOTE

The United States Government has undertaken to provide logistical support to the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year in carrying out ice observation flights to survey dynamics characteristics and limits of the polar ice pack as part of the Committee's participation in the activities of the International Geophysical Year beginning next year.

The Committee has informed the United States Government that the Soviet National Committee of the International Geophysical Year also was interested in making ice observation flights over the polar ice pack from Soviet territory.

The United States Committee informed this Government that, at the Arctic Conference of the Icy in Stockholm in May 1956, it proposed that the flights mentioned above be coordinated by the two Committees in order to improve the resulting scientific data. The United States Committee also informed this Government that during the discussion on this point, Soviet representatives at the Conference in turn proposed that alternate flights by Soviet and American planes between a suitable base in the Murmansk area and a suitable base in Alaska be exchanged in order to obtain a more comprehensive photographic record of the polar ice pack and its changes and indicated that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be willing to participate in such an exchange of flights.

In the light of the above, the United States Government proposes that the Soviet Government agree to an arrangement whereby Soviet and American planes would make alternate flights between Murmansk and Nome during the period of maximum daylight—approximately March to September—along routes and under such operating conditions as agreed upon by our two Governments.

If the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepts this proposal in principle, the Government of the United States will make specific suggestions as to the manner, place and time for carrying out the necessary negotiations concerning the operational aspects of the project.

## Anniversary of Death of Nikola Petkov

Press release 500 dated September 22

The execution of the Bulgarian patriot Nikola Petkov on September 23, 1947, by Bulgarian Communist authorities violated all principles of justice and humanity. He was falsely charged and condemned, and the democratic Agrarian Party, which he led, was arbitrarily suppressed. On this 9th anniversary of Petkov's tragic death the Communist regime of Bulgaria remains stigmatized by these acts which it has as yet made no effort to rectify.

Nikola Petkov was one of four Bulgarian leaders who signed the armistice in 1944 which took his country out of the war as an ally of Nazi Germany. He played an active role in establishing a democratic coalition government. However, when it became evident in July 1945 that the Communist minority had usurped the powers of government, Petkov and the majority of his Agrarian followers withdrew in protest. From then until his arrest in 1947, Petkov, as the acknowledged leader of the democratic forces in Bulgaria, opposed communism in his country with unyielding courage.

By his devotion to the cause of freedom and his valiant efforts in defense of democratic principles, Nikola Petkov earned the lasting admiration and respect of the free world. The memory of his name is no less enduring than the ideals for which he struggled.

## Mr. Aigner Appointed to Tribunals on German External Debts

The Department of State announced on September 17 (press release 489) the appointment of Martin Aigner of New York City as the United States member of the Arbitral Tribunal and the Mixed Commission established pursuant to the Agreement on German External Debts of February 27, 1953.<sup>1</sup> The Arbitral Tribunal, which is composed of members appointed by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, has exclusive jurisdiction as provided in article 28 of the agreement in disputes between the

<sup>1</sup> Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2792.

parties to the agreement. The Mixed Commission, composed of members similarly appointed, has jurisdiction as provided in article 31 of the agreement in the interpretation of annex IV to the agreement. These tribunals have their seat at Coblenz, Germany.

## Surplus U.S. Foods To Feed Italian Children

The International Cooperation Administration announced on September 4 that it had authorized the use of some 26,700 tons of surplus American food to help supplement the diet of 1,700,000 needy Italian children for a second year.

The U.S. agricultural products are supplied to the Italian Government to improve and expand its school-lunch and other child-feeding programs. The foodstuffs provided by the United States—dry milk, butter, dried beans, flour, and cheese—supplementing food supplied by the Italian Government, are improving the nutritional value of the children's diet as well as making possible the feeding of a greater number of children.

Under the first year's program, the United States has provided nearly 40,000 tons of American farm products for the 12 months of the Italian feeding program ending September 30. In addition, the Italian Government has provided similar commodities as well as other foods such as fruits, vegetables, and sweets.

As agreed by the two Governments, the joint child nutrition program covers a 3-year period, with the United States contributing less food each year and the Italian Government increasing its contribution each year, to keep the total of the major food staples at a level of more than 50,000 tons distributed annually. Besides its increasing contribution of food, the Italian Government pays the ocean freight charges on the American food as well as all costs of the program in Italy.

The new supplies are for the year beginning October 1. Valued at \$13.5 million (Commodity Credit Corporation cost), they include about 3,900 metric tons of dry milk, 1,400 tons of butter, 5,800 tons of cheese, 2,400 tons of dried beans, and 12,900 tons of flour or wheat equivalent.

The U.S. commodities provided for the first year's program, valued at some \$18 million (Commodity Credit Corporation cost), have included some 5,900 metric tons of dry milk, 1,500

tons of butter, 7,600 tons of cheese, 3,600 tons of dried beans, 19,000 tons of flour or wheat equivalent, and 1,500 tons of vegetable oil.

Italy's child-feeding program, which began in 1945, now provides meals for 1,300,000 needy children in schools and kindergartens and 400,000 in orphanages and summer camps. Under the agreement between the United States and Italy, the Italian people are kept informed that the food sent from here is a gift of the people of the United States. The donated foods do not displace normal sales of these commodities.

The U.S. foodstuffs are provided under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480). Title II, which is administered by ICA, authorizes grants to friendly nations of agricultural products held as surplus by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

## Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

### 84th Congress, 2d Session

The Powers of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. H. Doc. 443, June 14, 1956. 145 pp.

Imports of Cotton Textiles from Japan. Hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Green amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1956 (H.R. 11356). June 16, 1956. 29 pp.

Control and Reduction of Armaments. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to S. Res. 93 and 185, 84th Congress. Part 9, June 16, 1956. 174 pp.

Communist Interrogation, Indoctrination and Exploitation of American Military and Civilian Prisoners. Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. June 19-27, 1956. 210 pp.

Extension of Export-Import Bank Act. Hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on H.R. 11261. June 28, 1956. 29 pp.

Foreign Trade in Cotton Textiles. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on S. 4156, a bill to assist the United States cotton textile industry in regaining its equitable share of the world market. July 16, 1956. 33 pp.

Assistant Secretaries for Research and Development; Loan of Naval Vessels. Hearing before the Senate Committee on Armed Services on H.R. 11575, providing for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of the three military departments; H.R. 11613, authorizing the loan of naval vessels to foreign governments. July 19, 1956. 29 pp.

20th Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission. S. Doc. 130, July 31, 1956. 230 pp.

Laws Controlling Illicit Narcotics Traffic. Addendum to S. Doc. 120, 84th Congress; Summary of Federal legislation enacted during the 2d session, 84th Congress, for the control of the illicit narcotics traffic, presented by Mr. Clements. S. Doc. 145, July 31, 1956. 11 pp.

## Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives Holds First Meeting

*Following is the text of a statement made by Milton S. Eisenhower on September 17 before the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, which met at Washington September 17-19, together with the communique which the Committee issued at the close of the meeting. Dr. Eisenhower serves as President Eisenhower's representative on the Committee.*

### STATEMENT BY DR. EISENHOWER

White House press release dated September 17

The President of the United States in his address at the signing of the Declaration of Principles at the Meeting of Panama last July laid stress upon the work that might be initiated to "... hasten the beneficial use of nuclear forces throughout the hemisphere, both in industry and in combating disease."<sup>1</sup>

Much thought has been given by the United States Government to ways and means by which all of the American Republics jointly might accelerate the use of this new force to bring greater health and happiness and abundance into the lives of all our peoples.

There are numerous ways in which nuclear energy may be put to the service of human welfare. Our Governments were represented at the U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva last year, and there a vision was caught of the boons which might be gained by mankind through utilization of this new force. The United States is interested in the attainment of these benign results as soon as feasible.

Many of the Governments of the other American Republics have negotiated agreements for cooperation with the United States which will bring aid to their programs of nuclear research and new

knowledge from this research to benefit their citizens. Such agreements have been negotiated with 11 of the American Republics; three more are under discussion. Under one agreement already completed, the President's offer of aid in financing the construction of a research reactor has been accepted and the United States commitment to pay a \$350,000 contribution has been given.

President Eisenhower announced in February of this year that the United States initially will make available for distribution abroad 20,000 kilograms of uranium 235, the refined fissionable material that serves as the fuel for nuclear-power reactors.<sup>2</sup> Under United States laws, our Government can provide nuclear fuels for research and power reactors only to those friendly nations with which we have concluded agreements for cooperation.

Such agreements for cooperation in the field of nuclear power are under discussion with three of the other American Republics—Argentina, Brazil, and Cuba. Discussions have not yet been undertaken by other member nations of the Organization of American States. The United States hopes they soon will be, for it is the desire of this Government that the American Republics make use of their full share of the stocks of nuclear fuel which have been already allocated, and the additional supplies that shall hereafter be set aside, to aid in the development of atomic power in friendly nations.

However, there are some helpful things that can be done while waiting for research and power-reactor agreements of cooperation to be concluded, and the United States is ready, willing, and able to accelerate the application of nuclear energy to human welfare in the American Republics. In this spirit, the United States Atomic Energy Commission has recently taken two steps and soon will take a third.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Aug. 6, 1956, p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Mar. 19, 1956, p. 469.

The first of these steps was the inauguration last month of a special program of assistance to the University of Puerto Rico to enable it to establish programs of training and instruction in the Spanish language in the field of atomic energy. A second step was the formulation earlier this month of a program to cooperate with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica. A third project is the convening early next year of a symposium in which scientists and atomic energy officials of the 21 American Republics would exchange information and ideas on the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

The increasing use of radioisotopes in biology, medicine, agriculture, and industry, the development of nuclear propulsion for ships, and the inevitable large growth in electric power plants using nuclear energy instead of conventional sources of power are expected soon to put heavy demands on manpower resources for atomic-energy research and development.

The United States attaches great importance to the solution of the problem of how best to develop enough competent atomic scientists, engineers, and technicians in the immediate future. The world has not yet reached high noon in the atomic age but is only at the beginning of the dawn of a marvelous new era, the opportunities and responsibilities of which can hardly be imagined by any people now living.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission has progressively expanded its training programs and undertaken new ones to augment the supply of scientists and engineers in this country. It is also providing training assistance to friendly nations. There are now two schools supported by the Commission in which foreign students are trained—the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne, near Chicago, and the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Tennessee. Only 16 students from the other American Republics of this hemisphere are now enrolled in these schools.

#### **New Program in Puerto Rico**

One of the most recent actions taken by the United States Atomic Energy Commission to alleviate the impending shortage of nuclear scientists and technicians was the inauguration of a special program of assistance to and collaboration with the University of Puerto Rico. The Com-

mission is providing a training research reactor and laboratory equipment and other forms of aid to the university to enable it to begin practical training, education, and research in the field of atomic energy not later than the beginning of the next college year. This program of assistance to the university will include aid to its School of Medicine, School of Science, College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Commission and Puerto Rican officials are now planning the installation of a 20,000-kilowatt nuclear-power plant to supply more electric power for commercial purposes and to serve as an ancillary training facility for students attending the university. The implementation of this plan is, of course, subject to congressional approval.

This program will provide the University of Puerto Rico with unique nuclear training and research facilities within 3 or 4 years. Because these planned facilities would be truly outstanding and because instructions would be in Spanish, the University of Puerto Rico might well become a nuclear research and training center of interest to many of the countries of the hemisphere. In this connection, it is of interest to note that about 300 students from Central and South America are now attending the university, some of them under the technical assistance program of the United States International Cooperation Administration. If there should be evidence of a desire on the part of other students in the American Republics to enter the nuclear training and research courses at the University of Puerto Rico, the United States Government would, of course, cooperate in a program to include such students.

Earlier this month, the United States Government sent a team of three experts in the agricultural applications of atomic energy to Turrialba, Costa Rica, to discuss how atomic energy might be put to work in the program of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. They found that the Institute is peculiarly adaptable to utilizing radioisotopes and radiation in tropical agricultural research. They reported that implementation of a program in the Institute utilizing atomic energy for training and research in agriculture could be expected to make substantial contributions in plant nutrition and breeding, preservation of foodstuffs, and protection against disease and pests.



### Aid to Institute at Turrialba

Four programs to assist the Institute are now being organized by the Atomic Energy Commission.

*First*, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in Tennessee, an organization of colleges and universities maintained by the Commission, will accept applications for the course starting in early 1957 for those staff members for whom the Director of the Institute at Turrialba considers additional training desirable.

*Second*, the United States is prepared to make available to the Institute equipment for a radioisotope laboratory.

*Third*, if the Institute desires to set up a so-called "cobalt field" to study the effects of external radiation on a variety of plants, the United States would be willing to supply the radiation source and to give help in the technique of its use. Also the United States could provide radioisotopes for other research purposes.

*Fourth*, irradiation of plants and seed to obtain beneficial effects in new varieties and to acquire new knowledge of plant growth and development will be carried on for the Institute at the Brookhaven National Laboratory if the Institute so desires.

### Inter-American Symposium

The United States Atomic Energy Commission is engaged in planning for an Inter-American Symposium on Nuclear Energy proposed to be held early next year at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, N. Y. These plans anticipate that both the scientific and economic aspects of nuclear energy would be discussed at first hand by appropriate representatives of the 21 American Republics. Among the topics proposed to be considered are:

- (1) the uses of radioisotopes in industry, agriculture, and medicine,
- (2) nuclear-reactor types and uses, with collateral discussion on the prospects of economic nuclear energy as a source of commercial power, and
- (3) factors to be considered in the organization and development of an effective nuclear energy program.

Following this 4- or 5-day symposium, several

days of tours would be arranged to permit practical, close-at-hand inspections of our Atomic Energy Commission facilities and of hospitals, universities, and industrial establishments where the peaceful atom can be observed at work.

Believing this symposium to be a desirable forum to stimulate the use of nuclear energy throughout the American Republics, the United States Government, through its embassies, will shortly extend personal invitations to individuals who are prominently identified with the nuclear energy programs in the Latin American countries. It is hoped that there will be derived from this symposium an increased realization that this new servant of man—the atom—can improve the health and well-being of all the American peoples.

### TEXT OF FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The first session of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives adjourned on the afternoon of September 19 after three days of intensive work. Representatives of 21 countries met five times in closed session characterized by informal and frank discussions.

The Committee was created pursuant to a suggestion made by President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States, at the Meeting of Presidents at Panama, July 21-22, 1956, and accepted by the Presidents of the other American Republics. This proposal was that each President appoint a representative to consider together ways of making the Organization of American States a more effective instrument of inter-American cooperation in economic, social, financial and technical fields, including attention to the problem of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The objective of this first meeting was to identify the problems for the solutions of which recommendations will subsequently be drafted and submitted to the Presidents of the American States in fulfillment of the foregoing mission. As a first step in the Committee's deliberations, a general discussion was held concerning the approach to the Committee's task which the various Representatives considered appropriate.

The general discussion yielded a widespread recognition of the importance of the task assigned to the Committee and a universal desire to proceed with the effective strengthening of the Organization of American States. It was felt that



ultimate recommendations should emphasize practical steps which the Organization of American States might take to promote the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the American continents. It was generally believed that the effective raising of the living standards of the American countries constitutes a long-range problem, to the solution of which the Oas could at this time make effective contributions.

The Committee then focused its attention upon the specific problems which in the opinion of the respective Representatives merited further study. The specific problems suggested for study fell under the main headings of economic, social, financial, technical, administrative and organizational, and nuclear energy. In all these fields emphasis was placed upon activities which might be considered under the general heading of technical-assistance activities and training and educational work. Great interest was also displayed in the possibility of developing through the Oas more effective and useful attention to specific economic and financial problems facing the various governments.

While Representatives at this stage did not feel in a position to express themselves definitively on any of the proposals which were advanced, the Committee can state that as a result of its three-day discussion, it has decided to proceed with study of the problems arising under the subjects summarized below:

#### A. *Economic*

1. *Agriculture*: Enlargement and wider dissemination of technical information; technical advice for governments; problems of development and trade in connection with agricultural products.
2. *Industry*: Industrial development and increase in industrial productivity.
3. *Commerce*: Expansion and facilitation of trade.
4. *Transportation*: Expansion of, and greater facilities for, land and water transport.

#### B. *Social*

1. *Public Health*: Elimination of major diseases.
2. *Education*: Expansion and improvement in educational facilities; wider public participation in activities of the Oas.

3. *Housing*: Methods of solving social problems of housing; development of low-cost housing.

4. *Social Security and Welfare*: Advice to governments on establishment and improvement of social security and welfare programs and other activities of special concern to workers.

#### C. *Financial*

Obtaining capital from public and private sources.

#### D. *Technical*

Improvement and coordination of present technical assistance programs.

#### E. *Organization and Administrative*

Adequate administrative organization of the Oas and strengthening of IA-Ecosoc [Inter-American Economic and Social Council], in the light of new recommendations for substantive work.

#### F. *Atomic Energy*

Possibility of using nuclear materials in scientific research, and coordinating national training activities.

The Committee has decided to meet again early in January, after the governments have had an opportunity to give further consideration to the problems mentioned above. The purpose of the second meeting will be to prepare a list of topics, drawn from the various suggestions discussed at the present meeting, which will constitute the agenda for a third and final meeting later in 1957.

The Secretary General of the Oas is being requested to prepare factual reports on a number of subjects discussed during the present meeting and to present such additional observations on various topics as he may consider desirable. A secretariat for the Committee is being established by the Chairman of the Committee<sup>3</sup> to provide a central point of coordination and information for all committee activities.

At the final meeting, probably in March or April 1957, definitive recommendations regarding certain topics will be drafted for submission to the twenty-one American Presidents.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Eisenhower.

## **\$100 Million Credit Established for Argentine Recovery**

*The following joint announcement was made on September 17 by Samuel C. Waugh, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, and Ambassador Carlos A. Coll Benegas, head of the Argentine Financial Mission now visiting the United States. As head of the mission, Ambassador Coll Benegas represents the Minister of Treasury of Argentina, Eugenio Blanco.*

The President and Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Argentine Financial Mission have reviewed the economic and financial aspects of the economic recovery program of Argentina. The Argentine delegation outlined the extent to which the attainment of the objectives of the program is dependent upon the acquisition of capital equipment from abroad, which Argentina requires to regain and improve its former levels of productivity and exports. Primary emphasis was given to the rehabilitation of the transportation system, increasing the production of electric power, and the need for machinery to increase the output of Argentine industry and agriculture.

During its negotiations with the bank, the Argentine Financial Mission stressed the need for improving transportation facilities to reduce losses to the economy of Argentina resulting from the lack of sufficient capacity to move crops to market. The mission indicated that the transportation needs of Argentina fall into two categories: first, the emergency requirements, and, secondly, the overall rehabilitation of the transportation network, which over a period of years will require a substantial investment program to cover local costs and the capital equipment to be acquired abroad.

Mr. Waugh stated that the bank was impressed by the progress Argentina is making in attaining monetary and financial stability and by the efforts of the Argentine Government on behalf of free enterprise in the Argentine. The bank will continue to give due consideration to the progress Argentina continues to make in these respects.

The Export-Import Bank agreed to establish credits up to \$100 million for Argentina to assist in financing the purchase of United States equipment and services required for projects of an ur-

gent nature in the private and public sectors, including transportation, industry, and agriculture. The field of transportation embraces railroads, merchant marine, ports, highways, and commercial aviation. Credits in the public sector will be repaid over a period of 18 years, with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum. Any credits that may be considered for requirements of privately owned enterprises will be utilized for the most urgent capital-equipment needs for purposes which will benefit the dollar exchange position of Argentina, under terms and conditions appropriate to the individual case.

It was agreed that a bank mission would visit Argentina at an early date to participate in a joint study of emergency requirements and related matters in order to facilitate the allocation of the credits.

EXIMBANK and the Government of Argentina will continue their joint discussions in connection with the economic recovery program of the Argentine.

## **U.S. Experts To Select Korean Art for Loan Exhibition**

The Department of State announced on September 17 (press release 492) that Alan Priest, curator of Far Eastern art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., one of the curators of the department of Asiatic art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, have left for Korea under the international educational exchange program. They were invited by the Government of Korea to assist in selecting objects from that country's national art collection for a loan exhibition to be held in the United States during 1958. They will also give lectures during their 6-week stay in Korea.

Tentative plans are being made for the exhibition to open at the National Gallery of Art at Washington, D. C., with other exhibitions scheduled to be held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Institute of Arts at Minneapolis, the California Palace of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts. It will be the first time that a loan exhibition of Korea's national art treasures has ever been held outside of Korea.

## UNESCO and American Foreign Policy

by Francis O. Wilcox

*Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs*<sup>1</sup>

This is the first time I have had the opportunity formally to address the National Commission for UNESCO. I welcome this opportunity, for I am keenly aware of the importance of your Commission. As a matter of fact, as chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee back in 1946, I had the privilege of assisting in its creation when the Congress of the United States considered American participation in UNESCO.

The Commission is a unique institution within the framework of our Government. It is created by an act of Congress, its membership is in part selected by the Government, and it is financed from public funds. At the same time, in its work and activities it is free from governmental interference and control. The Government, I am sure you will agree, has scrupulously refrained from any attempt to exercise control over your work program, and we welcome the fact that the Commission itself has jealously guarded its independence.

Its members are representative of what is best in the educational, scientific, and cultural life of our Nation. Through you scholars, scientists, educators, and artists, organizers of libraries and museums, and representatives of cultural organizations, the American people themselves are speaking to our Government and are advising us on the policies we as a government should pursue in UNESCO, which is one of the most important of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Beyond being a bridge between the people of the United States and their Government, the National Commission has become a bridge also to

the cultural life and aspirations of other countries that are members of UNESCO. As a result of the contacts which have been established between the United States Commission and national commissions in other countries, you have opened up new ways of communications between the peoples of various lands. Working in close cooperation with each other, the different national commissions have done much to make UNESCO more than just an organization of sovereign governments.

Over the years the work of your Commission has grown in stature. I know of the great contributions which only recently you have made in advising our Government in its preparations for the important conference which UNESCO will hold in New Delhi.

For all this, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you very sincerely. You have demonstrated that the Government and the people of the United States are at one in promoting a peaceful world, a world richer in social and cultural achievement, a world in which individuals everywhere will have a chance to develop their gifts and abilities to the full.

### Importance of the Specialized Agencies

I suppose it is true that any person, when he becomes involved in a job or a program, has a tendency to take broad, major principles for granted and to concentrate largely on the day-to-day pressures and emergencies that confront him. This can be true particularly of those of us who are associated with international organizations and their affairs.

We may believe so much in what we are doing that we are inclined to forget that other people

<sup>1</sup> Address made before the U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at New York, N. Y., on Sept. 18.

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may not believe as we do or perhaps do not understand at all. Perhaps the fact that we do at times neglect the general for the specific explains some of the difficulties in dealing with the public that organizations like these can occasionally have.

Today, therefore, let us spend a few minutes considering in general terms the part that organizations such as UNESCO play in our world today. These are things we do know, to be sure; but they are things of which we must over and over again remind ourselves and our neighbors if our work is to be fully successful.

The specialized agencies, of which UNESCO is one, represent what is perhaps the least glamorous aspect of United Nations activities. While the heated political debates in the General Assembly catch the headlines, the specialized agencies are carrying out their relatively humdrum tasks at the grassroots in many lands. They may not be working in full view of the television cameras, but in their quiet and unobtrusive way they are successfully grappling with problems that are very real to millions of people and are building solid support for the United Nations all over the world.

There are a few chronic critics—but not many—who are inclined to belittle the work of the specialized agencies. What good is it, they ask, if the United Nations can guarantee the delivery of our letters in Afghanistan or spare a few thousand people in Central America from the ravages of malaria, if it cannot prevent the outbreak of a thermonuclear war?

There is, of course, something to be said for this argument. After all, the prime responsibility of the United Nations remains the maintenance of international peace and security, and we should never lose sight of that important objective. But it can be argued that the specialized agencies, in slowly eroding the curtains of suspicion and distrust that hang between the nations, may be doing much more than we realize in creating the kind of climate in the world in which a lasting peace may eventually be built.

To the United States, the specialized agencies provide an opportunity to exercise its leadership, to help develop a sense of unity among the nations of the free world, and to gain good will and prestige. To the extent that these agencies contribute to relieve tensions, to reduce poverty, disease, and illiteracy, and to raise standards of living, their work contributes measurably to the efforts of our Government to combat the threat of communism

throughout the world. Likewise, to the extent that they help governments develop the habit of cooperation and the routine of working together toward common goals, they are helping to lay stable foundations for a peaceful world.

Perhaps equally important, in a world where the underdeveloped countries are striving for psychological and political prestige and for freedom from any sort of domination on the part of other countries, our vigorous participation in the United Nations is extremely helpful. It is evidence to these countries that we are ready to take our part in working out mutual problems, ready to engage without fear or reservation in the free exchange of ideas, ready to lay a share of our great resources on the table for the common good.

We also seek to win the respect and friendship of our neighbors. In this objective we are like most other countries. We believe that this constant aim of our diplomacy can be profitably furthered through active participation in the agencies of the United Nations. As we meet with others to discuss common tasks, to compare solutions, and to work out agreements, we are helping to establish the habit of cooperation among sovereign equals. In this way we are lessening the possibility of being misunderstood which might arise from the undertaking of policies which we ourselves solely determine. Through responsible action within the international system we lay a foundation for the respect and friendship of other countries. A wise man once said: "To have a friend you must be a friend." In the United Nations there is daily evidence that this precept is sound.

#### **Proper Role of the Specialized Agencies**

In the performance of its functions in economic, social, and humanitarian affairs the United Nations has been censured for undertaking programs beyond the proper scope of an international organization. It has been criticized for timidity in the conception and slowness in the execution of these programs. It has been reproached for overstepping the bounds of the charter and condemned for not meeting its responsibilities under the charter. On many occasions it has even been praised for a particular job well done.

The diverse criticisms directed at the United Nations in connection with some of these activities are a reflection of the diverse points of view that are held regarding its proper role in this field.



The United Nations has therefore had to grapple with the vast difficulties inherent in international economic, social, and humanitarian problems as well as with the difficulties resulting from the fact that some of its most prominent members—including the United States—had difficulty in deciding how these problems should be approached.

There are, for instance, suggestions from a few critics to the effect that the United States should

### Publication on UNESCO

The Department of State last month released a pamphlet prepared by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO entitled *U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization . . . An American View* (publication 6332, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—price 35 cents). More than half of the pamphlet is devoted to an account of UNESCO's work in the field of economic and social development, with emphasis on its program of fundamental education. The remaining chapters deal with "UNESCO and International Understanding" and "UNESCO and the American People"; the latter chapter includes a section describing the functions of the National Commission.

limit its participation in, or even withdraw from, certain of the specialized agencies. One argument is that increasing Soviet and Communist-satellite activity in these agencies is a threat to free-world interests. My own view is that this is an additional reason, if any were needed, why the U.S. should continue in, and even increase its support for, the specialized agencies.

Actually the Soviet decision to take a fuller part in this work, after giving little or no support in earlier years, is evidence of the growing effectiveness and influence of the specialized agencies. Everyone likes to be associated with success. The United States has been deeply involved with the development and success of the agencies since the beginning. I believe it would be sheer folly for us to lessen our interest, much less withdraw, at this time.

In carrying on its work in the social and economic field the U.N. and its specialized agencies must be guided by two cardinal principles. In the first place, in their natural enthusiasm to get results they should not take action that will result in antagonizing the sovereign sensitivities of their member states. The possible advantages to be

derived from even occasional invasions of the domestic jurisdiction of the sovereign states are far outweighed by the risks involved and the harm that can come to the organization from adverse criticism and the loss of valuable support. The United Nations is an organization of sovereign states, and we would be naive indeed if we did not learn to operate within our proper metes and bounds.

In the second place, the United Nations should not attempt to do more than it can reasonably do. Progress in the social and economic fields is painfully slow, and there is much to be done. Yet it is clear to me that modest programs, well conceived and effectively administered, will take the United Nations further toward its goal than bigger and perhaps ill-conceived programs that are poorly handled. Once again we must recognize that the United Nations will lose ground and may suffer incalculable damage if it tries to move too far and too fast.

### U.S. Support for UNESCO

This, then, is the broad picture as I see it. Now to turn to UNESCO itself. As all of you are well aware, UNESCO has not altogether escaped the criticisms which have been directed at the specialized agencies. As far as I know, no one has differed with the aims and purposes set forth in UNESCO's constitution, but there has been a difference of view as to how UNESCO has carried out these responsibilities.

We in the Department of State have followed the work of this organization very closely since the beginning. We study its publications, we participate in the General Conferences and in the planning of its program, and we follow as closely as possible the work the international secretariat does to carry out the resolutions of the General Conference.

Based on this study and observation, our view in the Department of State is that this organization is properly carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by its 76 member states. We find that it has abided by the provision of its constitution that forbids it to intervene in matters that are within the jurisdiction of its member states. We do not find that it has attempted, either in this country or in other countries, to infiltrate the schools or try to dictate what should be taught or how it should be taught in the schools.



Nor do we find that UNESCO in any way constitutes a threat to our freedoms and our way of life, as is sometimes charged.

On the contrary, we believe UNESCO is performing many useful and valuable services for its members and is carrying on numerous programs of lasting merit. Indeed, I believe UNESCO's work in fundamental education alone—helping underdeveloped countries devise methods of teaching adults to read and write—would more than justify its existence.

It is my conviction that a full examination of the record will support our views. As a matter of fact, each time an organization has undertaken a systematic and comprehensive review of UNESCO's work, it has supported the view I have stated. There have been a number of impartial studies of this kind.

At the same time, in honesty, it must be said that this Government, the Department of State, and our delegations to UNESCO conferences do find points to criticize. We find that its program is in some respects too diffuse, that it tends to undertake too many projects with too little resources, and that it does not perform uniformly well in each undertaking. Further, it has all of the failings that any organization has that is dependent on human effort. It makes mistakes.

But over the past 10 years we have witnessed very substantial progress in the definition of aims and goals, in the building of constructive programs of work, and in the development of the experience and the skills needed to carry out the difficult tasks UNESCO undertakes.

We believe, further, that participation in UNESCO is in the national interest of the United States and that the organization should have the close study of a larger number of our people. We believe such study will result in broader support for the organization and its work.

#### Significance of New Delhi Conference

A Commission meeting that immediately precedes a UNESCO General Conference is always important. Because the 9th General Conference opening in New Delhi on November 5 is unusually important, however, this Commission meeting takes on an added significance.

The conference is significant for several reasons. In the first place, it completes the first decade of the UNESCO program. While the organization

may not yet be fully mature, we can safely state that it has now reached a stage in its development when it can move with more sureness than ever before.

In the beginning, UNESCO was little more than an idea, and a group of people who were determined to make that idea work. Today it has benefited from a varied experience. There now is a record of solid accomplishment. Real progress has been made in fundamental education. The Universal Copyright Convention has been ratified. There are free public libraries in areas today where 10 years ago they were unknown. The organization has learned much about bringing its resources to bear effectively on the needs of its member states.

I think it would be fair to say that the 9th General Conference finds UNESCO in the position of a young man newly graduated from college. He has acquired certain basic knowledge and skills. He is ready to begin the serious work of life, to make his studies bear fruit. But, like the college graduate of today, UNESCO is faced with so many opportunities that it scarcely knows which career to choose.

Another reason why this General Conference is unusually important is that UNESCO now has 76 member states, whereas at the beginning it had only 30. Compared with the first General Conference, the New Delhi conference poses a huge problem in international negotiation. It might seem that a choir of 76 voices is not much more difficult to manage than one of 30. But we are talking of 76 singers who have no real training in harmony. Many of these 76 voices will be singing solos, trying to direct the rest of the choir, and rewriting the score—all at the same time. A bit of confusion may result until the choir gets properly organized.

I have mentioned the presence of the Communist bloc in international organizations. This is perhaps the single greatest problem, or, rather, single source of problems, which our delegation—and the organization—will face in trying to plan soundly for UNESCO's future. It is true that the Soviet Union participated in the 1954 conference. But then it was new to the organization. It was feeling its way. It has learned fast. It is moving with far more assurance. If past performances are any indication, we can be fairly certain that it will be working hard and skillfully to use UNESCO for its own ends.

UNESCO occupies today a position of increasing significance for both the Soviet Union and the free nations. With the recognition that out-and-out armed aggression might well result not only in total war but in total destruction, Communist tactics have been increasingly directed into economic and cultural channels. And it is precisely in the fields of education, science, and culture that the Soviets have now mounted an increasing offensive against the free world.

It is curious to note what an abrupt change the Soviet Union has made in connection with the work of the specialized agencies. In the past they either ignored them completely or else sought to frustrate their work. They roundly denounced UNESCO as "an instrument of American cultural imperialism."

Only recently have they changed their tune. Since Stalin's death they have joined UNESCO and rejoined the ILO. They are negotiating to rejoin the WHO, and they are contributing to the U.N. Technical Assistance Program. We shall soon see what this new-found interest in the specialized agencies means for UNESCO.

#### **Importance of the Conference to India**

I hardly need underline the political significance of the fact that the 9th General Conference will be held in India. India has a rich cultural heritage coupled with a great need for the benefits of modern education and science. It is natural for Indians to regard UNESCO as an immensely important element in international relations.

This will be the first international conference of this size to be held in India and is a fitting recognition of the significant role that country plays in the United Nations system. An excellent opportunity will be afforded for the representatives of other countries to observe and appreciate the many fine qualities of the people of India. There has been considerable discussion in UNESCO bodies of the need to further an appreciation by other countries of the cultural values of Asian countries. This conference will be a useful step in this direction.

I will not be giving away any secrets if I say that the United States delegation will be instructed to seek at the conference, in consultation with other members, particularly the great nations of Asia, to work toward a program designed to

bring about closer contacts, cooperation, and mutual appreciation between Asia and the West.

On the physical side, the Government of India is going to great lengths to provide an appropriate setting for the conference. Three large buildings—a hotel, an office building, and a conference hall—are being completed. This also may be considered a yardstick of the importance which India, and indeed all Asia, attaches to UNESCO and the conference.

#### **U.S. Objectives at the New Delhi Conference**

We have three main objectives at the 9th General Conference. The first I have already touched on. We seek to reaffirm the basic purpose of the organization as embodied in its constitution. UNESCO was created "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture. . . ." We think the constitution means what it says. We believe in what it says. Therefore, we wish to develop the widest possible community of interest among the nations represented at the conference.

Unhappily there is a sharp cleavage between our interests and those of the Soviet bloc in UNESCO. Certainly men who are dedicated to world domination must have interests that directly conflict with a "universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world without distinction of race, sex, language or religion by the Charter of the United Nations."

Nevertheless, it is our conviction that our first aim in this conference, as in all our relations with the organization, must be to make UNESCO serve the cause of harmony among nations. We shall, no doubt, be able to develop a measure of harmony among like-minded free nations.

The second objective of the United States at this conference will be to strengthen UNESCO by strengthening its program. Put another way, we will attempt to insure that UNESCO will work effectively through the adoption of sound work plans.

Sound plans involve an increasing concentration of the program. As I suggested earlier, this point applies to many of the specialized agencies. UNESCO has limited resources. They must be brought to bear on projects limited in number and

sufficiently well defined to give every reasonable insurance of success. This means that UNESCO, in our view, should stick to the sort of project that experience has shown it can do best. In general, we think we should capitalize on the work of the past 10 years rather than branch out into new and untested fields.

In line with the effort to concentrate the UNESCO program, the United States supported the development of the "major project" approach at the 1954 Montevideo conference. The concept was adopted at that meeting, and the organization has since developed three major projects for the consideration of the 9th General Conference—the development of arid-lands research, the extension of primary education in Latin America, and a program for mutual appreciation of Asian and Western cultural values. All these projects will be vigorously backed by the United States. Although the projects are new as integrated major efforts, each builds on a solid foundation of previous work by UNESCO. It is for this sort of planning that the United States will press.

A third objective of the U.S. delegation will be to assure the continued integrity of the organization and its program. We must allow for the possibility that there may be attempts to distort and twist the UNESCO program. We will attempt to thwart any efforts that might be launched to use the organization as a channel for propaganda. We accept the fact that there will be politics at this conference. That is inevitable. But we want to insure that the politics serve the same purpose that they serve in the United States: that is, to produce results that reflect the will and the needs of the majority.

I have tried today to review with you the broad basis upon which our support for UNESCO rests; to assure you again of the faith this Government has, and the strong support it is determined to give, to the purposes and the program in whose behalf you are here; to stress the importance of the coming General Conference; and to indicate United States objectives at the conference.

Again this world is passing through anxious times, as it has more than once since UNESCO was founded. When there is great tension and an air of crisis, it is not always easy for the American people, or our public officials, to shift their attention to the quieter, less spectacular activities like those of UNESCO and the other specialized agencies.

Yet it is our job to take the long-range view and

to influence those around us, to the extent that we are able, to take it also. Institutions such as UNESCO are playing, and increasingly will play, an important role in preserving and strengthening the hope for peace and for a better tomorrow.

We can take pride in this fact and from it draw strength as we carry forward this vital work.

## **U.S. Committee for Prevention of Pollution of Seas by Oil**

Press release 495 dated September 19

Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, on September 19 opened the first meeting of the United States National Committee for Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil. This committee was convened by the Department of State in cooperation with the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Interior, and Treasury to study and to keep under review the problem of oil pollution and to recommend practical measures, including those of research and education, for oil pollution prevention.

This meeting is another step taken by the United States to comply with the recommendation of resolution 7 of the London Conference of 1954 on Pollution of the Seas and Coasts by Oil.<sup>1</sup> This conference recommended international cooperative measures to seek a solution to the problem of oil pollution, and the establishment in each country of a national committee to coordinate the efforts of governmental agencies and other interested persons. The conference also recommended that the United Nations serve as a clearinghouse for the exchange of technical and other information on oil pollution.

The U.S. National Committee consists of representatives of governmental agencies. The various departments, however, may be represented in more than one capacity and also may reflect the views of other nongovernmental organizations. The Department of Commerce, which as well as representing its own interest will serve as the point of contact in connection with this problem with United States shipbuilders, port and harbor authorities, and hotel and beach resort associations, will be represented in the committee by William G. Allen of the Maritime Administration, Herbert

<sup>1</sup> For an article on the London conference by Rear Adm. H. C. Shephard and John W. Mann, see *BULLETIN* of Aug. 30, 1954, p. 311.

Ashton of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and Edward Wichers of the Bureau of Standards. The Department of Defense has designated Capt. A. G. Schnable of the Navy and Col. George H. Walker of the Army Engineers as its representatives in the U.S. National Committee. The Department of the Interior, which will serve as point of contact with wildlife and fisheries associations, has appointed O. Lloyd Meehan of the Fish and Wildlife Service and R. M. Gooding of the Bureau of Mines as its delegates. Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, has been selected as the representative of the Treasury Department, with Rear Adm. Henry T. Jewell as his alternate. Arrangements for contact with the shipping industry and with maritime labor on oil pollution prevention already are provided by the Oil Pollution Panel of the Merchant Marine Council, which reports to the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The Department of State will be represented in the committee by Henry L. Deimel and John W. Mann.

No chairman for the U.S. National Committee for Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil has yet been selected. It is expected that the Department of State, after consultation with the other governmental agencies, will invite an individual prominent in the field of oil pollution and familiar with governmental procedure to serve as chairman of the new group. Until the permanent chairman is selected, the Treasury Department will designate the chairman *pro tem*; Admiral Jewell served in that capacity at the first meeting.

Mr. Kalijarvi, in welcoming the delegates to the U.S. National Committee on behalf of the Department of State, reviewed the events which had led to the committee's formation. He stressed the

importance of the work in which the committee was to engage and wished the committee every success.

## Eximbank Loans to Overseas Buyers of Surplus Agricultural Commodities

A plan of stepped-up assistance in financing exports of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities on a short-term basis was announced on September 10 by Samuel C. Waugh, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The bank is prepared to receive applications from overseas buyers who desire credits to aid in obtaining U.S. agricultural surpluses in situations in which adequate credit is not available from the usual commercial sources. Loans for this purpose would be extended for periods of from 6 months to 1 year; longer terms may be authorized when warranted by special circumstances.

The financing is available for exports of 15 commodities: barley, cheese, corn, cotton, dry edible beans, grain sorghums, nonfat dry milk solids, oats, rice, rosin, rye, tobacco, turpentine, vegetable oils, and wheat. This list may be modified from time to time after consultation with the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture.

Credits under the plan generally would be extended to commercial banks abroad to finance purchases by foreign importers, or to the importers themselves where the guaranty of their own banks is offered. These short-term credits, like all Export-Import Bank loans, would not be authorized in cases where financing was available from private sources.

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## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### Calendar of Meetings<sup>1</sup>

#### Adjourned During September 1956

1st Suez Canal Conference . . . . .	London . . . . .	Aug. 16-23
Suez Committee . . . . .	London and Cairo . . . . .	Aug. 24-Sept. 9
2d Suez Canal Conference . . . . .	London . . . . .	Sept. 19-21
ITU International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): 8th Plenary Session . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Aug. 9-Sept. 13
U.N. Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Aug. 13-Sept. 6
17th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art . . . . .	Venice . . . . .	Aug. 16-Sept. 8
10th International Edinburgh Film Festival . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	Aug. 19-Sept. 9
6th International Congress of Soil Science . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Aug. 29-Sept. 8
5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences . . . . .	Philadelphia . . . . .	Sept. 1-9
Atlantic Treaty Association Education Conference . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Sept. 3-7
SEATO Committee of Economic Experts . . . . .	Bangkok . . . . .	Sept. 3-8
U.N. ECE Inland Transport Committee: Group of Experts To Study Certain Technical Railway Questions . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Sept. 3-8
ICAO Legal Committee: Subcommittee on Legal Status of Aircraft . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Sept. 3-13
6th ILO Regional Conference of American States Members . . . . .	Habana . . . . .	Sept. 3-14
FAO Council: 25th Session . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	Sept. 3-15
International Geological Congress: 20th Session . . . . .	México, D.F. . . . .	Sept. 4-11
9th International Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	Sept. 5-13
ICAO Joint Financing Conference To Revise the Danish and Icelandic Agreements . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Sept. 6-25
WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 7th Session . . . . .	Manila . . . . .	Sept. 7-13
FAO Conference: Special Session . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	Sept. 10-22
PASO Executive Committee: 29th Meeting . . . . .	Antigua (Guatemala) . . . . .	Sept. 11-13
9th Meeting of PASO Directing Council and 8th Meeting of Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas . . . . .	Antigua (Guatemala) . . . . .	Sept. 16-29
Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives: 1st Meeting . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Sept. 17-19
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 2d Meeting . . . . .	Bangkok . . . . .	Sept. 17-29
U.N. ECE Coal Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Sept. 18-20
ICEM Executive Committee: 5th Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Sept. 20-27
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund: 11th Annual Meeting of Boards of Governors . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Sept. 24-28
14th International Dairy Congress . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	Sept. 24-28
U.N. Advisory Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Sept. 28-29
PASO Executive Committee: 30th Meeting . . . . .	Antigua (Guatemala) . . . . .	Sept. 29 (1 day)

#### In Session as of September 30, 1956

North Pacific Fur Seal Conference . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Nov. 28, 1955-
U.N. Committee To Review the Salary, Allowances and Benefits System: 2d Session . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Sept. 13-
3d ICAO Air Navigation Conference . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	Sept. 18-
ILO Tripartite Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference . . . . .	London . . . . .	Sept. 19-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, Sept. 21, 1956. Asterisks indicate tentative dates. Following is a list of abbreviations: ITU, International Telecommunication Union; CCIR, Comité consultatif international des radio-communications; U.N., United Nations; SEATO, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ILO, International Labor Organization; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; PASO, Pan American Sanitary Organization; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; WMO, World Meteorological Organization; NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; CCIF, Comité consultatif international téléphonique; CCIT, formerly Comité consultatif international télégraphique, now Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique (CCIT and CCIF combined).



## Calendar of Meetings—Continued

### In Session as of September 30, 1956—Continued

Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	New York . . . . .	Sept. 20-
FAO/WHO Regional Nutrition Committee for South and East Asia: 4th Meeting.	Tokyo . . . . .	Sept. 25-

### Scheduled October 1–December 31, 1956

3d Suez Canal Conference . . . . .	London . . . . .	Oct. 1-
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: Dairy Products Working Party.	Rome . . . . .	Oct. 1-
Pan American Highway Congresses: 2d Meeting of Permanent Executive Committee.	Washington . . . . .	Oct. 1-
ICEM Council: 5th Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 1-
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 44th Annual Meeting.	Copenhagen . . . . .	Oct. 1-
South Pacific Commission: Technical Meeting on Pastures and Livestock.	Melbourne (Australia) . . . . .	Oct. 1-
International Committee on Weights and Measures . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Oct. 1-
UNESCO Regional Conference on Exchange of Publications in Latin America.	Habana . . . . .	Oct. 1-
International Sugar Council: Statistical and Executive Committees.	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 2-
Hague Conference on International Private Law: 8th Session . . . . .	The Hague . . . . .	Oct. 3-
International Sugar Council: 9th Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 3-
U.N. Sugar Conference: 2d Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 4-
International Tin Study Group and Management Committee: 8th Meeting.	London . . . . .	Oct. 8-
U.N. Special Committee on Question of Defining Aggression . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Oct. 8-
FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East: 3d Session . . . . .	Bandung (Indonesia) . . . . .	Oct. 8-
U.N. ECE <i>Ad Hoc</i> Meeting on Arbitration . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 8-
UNICEF Committee on the Administrative Budget . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Oct. 10-
International Congresses of Tropical Medicine and Malaria: International Interim Committee.	Lisbon . . . . .	Oct. 11-
GATT Contracting Parties: 11th Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 11-
U.N. ECE Committee on Development of Trade: 5th Session and East-West Trade Consultations.	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 15-
WMO Commission for Maritime Meteorology: 2d Session . . . . .	Hamburg . . . . .	Oct. 16-
FAO World Eucalyptus Conference . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	Oct. 17-
South Pacific Commission: 16th Session . . . . .	Nouméa (New Caledonia) . . . . .	Oct. 18-
Committee on Improvement of National Statistics: 4th Session . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Oct. 22-
U.N. Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation: 2d Meeting.	New York . . . . .	Oct. 22-
UNICEF Executive Board and Program Committee . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Oct. 22-
U.N. ECE Timber Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 22-
U.N. ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade: 2d Session of Trade Subcommittee.	Tokyo . . . . .	Oct. 29-
FAO Committee on Commodity Problems: 1st Meeting of Consultative Subcommittee on the Economic Aspects of Rice.	Rome . . . . .	Oct. 29-
UNESCO Executive Board: 45th Session . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Oct. 31-
UNESCO General Conference: 9th Session . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Nov. 5-
FAO Rice Commission: <i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on Storage and Processing of Rice.	Calcutta . . . . .	Nov. 5-
U.N. ECE Electric Power Committee: Working Party on Rural Electrification.	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 5-
ICAO Special Meeting on Charges for Airports and Air Navigation Facilities.	Montreal . . . . .	Nov. 6-
7th International Grassland Congress . . . . .	Palmerston (New Zealand) . . . . .	Nov. 6-
U.N. ECE Electric Power Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 8-
FAO International Rice Commission: 5th Session . . . . .	Calcutta . . . . .	Nov. 12-
ILO Governing Body: 133d Session (and Committees) . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 12-
4th Meeting of International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; Standing Committee on Biology and Research.	Seattle . . . . .	Nov. 12-
U.N. General Assembly: 11th Session . . . . .	New York . . . . .	Nov. 12-
U.N. ECE Timber Committee: Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics.	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 12-
Caribbean Commission: Conference on Town and Country Development Planning.	Trinidad, B. W. I. . . . .	Nov. 14-
Interparliamentary Union: 45th Conference . . . . .	Bangkok . . . . .	Nov. 15-
FAO Regional Conference for Latin America: 4th Session . . . . .	Santiago . . . . .	Nov. 19-

## Calendar of Meetings—Continued

### Scheduled October 1–December 31, 1956—Continued

U.N. ECE Conference of European Statisticians: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing.	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 19–
Consultative Committee for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia ("Colombo Plan"): Officials Meeting.	Wellington (New Zealand) .	Nov. 19–
ITU International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIT): Preliminary Study Group.	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 22–
Inter-American Economic and Social Council: 1st Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning.	Bogotá . . . . .	Nov. 26–
U.N. ECE Housing Committee: 13th Session and Working Parties .	Geneva . . . . .	Nov. 26–
Customs Cooperation Council: 9th Session . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	Nov. 26–
Inter-American Travel Congresses: Permanent Executive Committee.	Lima . . . . .	Nov. 28–
NATO Council: Ministerial Session . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	December
ITU International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF): 18th Plenary Assembly (and Final Meeting).	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 3–
U.N. ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems: 8th Meeting . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 3–
U.N. ECE Steel Committee and Working Parties . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 3–
Consultative Committee for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia ("Colombo Plan"): Ministerial Meeting.	Wellington (New Zealand). .	Dec. 4–
International Wheat Council: 21st Session . . . . .	London . . . . .	Dec. 4*–
UNESCO Middle East Conference on Vocational and Technical Education (with FAO and ILO).	Cairo . . . . .	Dec. 4–
UNESCO Executive Board: 46th Session . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Dec. 6–
ITU International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT): 8th Plenary Assembly (and Final Meeting).	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 8–
American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood: Directing Council.	Montevideo . . . . .	Dec. 8–
ILO Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers: 4th Session.	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 10–
Caribbean Commission: 23d Meeting. . . . .	Barbados, B. W. I . . . .	Dec. 10–
U.N. ECE Coal Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 10–
U.N. ECE Inland Transport Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 10–
Symposium on Tropical Cyclones . . . . .	Brisbane (Australia) . . . .	Dec. 10–
U.N. ECAFE Railway Subcommittee: 5th Session of Working Party on Railway Track Sleepers.	Bangkok . . . . .	Dec. 13–
ITU International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIT): 1st Plenary Assembly of New CCIT (former CCIT and CCIF combined).	Geneva . . . . .	Dec. 15–

## U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

### International Dairy Congress

The Department of State announced on September 11 (press release 477) that the U.S. Government will be represented at the 14th International Dairy Congress at Rome, Italy, September 24–28 by the following delegation:

#### Chairman

Ralph E. Hodgson, Chief, Dairy Husbandry Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture; member, Board of Directors, American Dairy Science Association

#### Members of Delegation

Clarence J. Babcock, Director, Dairy and Poultry Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture

A. Morelle Cheney, Secretary, Dairywomen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Bernt I. Christensen, Meridale Dairies, New York, N.Y.

Chester K. Enstrom, President, Jones-Enstrom Ice Cream Company, Grand Junction, Colo.; Director, American Dairy Association; Director, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers

Herbert L. Forest, Director, Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture

Kenneth E. Geyer, Manager, Connecticut Milk Producers Association, Hartford, Conn.

Ira A. Gould, Jr., Chairman, Department of Dairy Technology, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

David M. Gwinn, President, Penbrook Dairy Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. Kline Hamilton, Diamond Milk Products, Inc., Columbus, Ohio

Patrick B. Healy, Assistant Secretary, National Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D.C.

Herbert B. Henderson, Chairman, Dairy Division, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Milton Carl Hult, President, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene L. Jack, Professor and Head of the Department of Dairy Industry, University of California, Davis, Calif.

William H. E. Reid, Professor of Dairying, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Paul E. Reinhold, Chairman of the Board, Foremost Dairies, Jacksonville, Fla.

Robert Rosenbaum, David Michael Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred O. Shaw, Head, Department of Dairy Science, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

George Malcolm Trout, Professor of Dairying, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

#### *Secretary of Delegation*

W. Raymond Ogg, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, Rome

The International Dairy Congresses are held under the sponsorship of the International Dairy Federation, which was organized in 1903 by the first International Dairy Congress at Brussels, Belgium. The Federation, composed of national associations in 20 countries, is administered by an international permanent bureau at Brussels. The aim of the Federation is to promote the solution of international scientific, technical, and economic dairy problems in the interests of humanity as a whole. The Federation studies economic questions solely from the point of view of applied science, and its work is influenced by neither commercial nor political considerations. Congresses are held about every 3 years, usually in the capital of one of the member countries. The United States, while not a member of the International Dairy Federation, has participated officially in many of its Congresses.

The program for the presentation and discussion of the scientific papers will be carried out under three sections, as follows: Section I: Milk for Liquid Consumption; Section II: Dairy Products—Technical and Economic Problems; Section III: Legislation, Control, Methods of Analysis. In addition, the program includes three general lectures to be delivered during the Congress: (1) the position of the milk industry in the national economy; (2) an adequate supply of milk in tropical countries, particularly in relation to milk-producing animals; and (3) effective and controlled use of surplus dairy products.

#### **ILO Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference**

The Department of State announced on September 19 (press release 494) that the United States would be represented by the following tripartite delegation at the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference of the International Labor Organization beginning that day at London, England:

#### **REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

##### *Delegate*

Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor

##### *Advisers*

L. James Falck, American Embassy, Bonn, Germany  
Joseph P. Goldberg, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor  
Dr. G. Halsey Hunt, Assistant Surgeon General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
James L. Pinper, Assistant General Counsel, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce  
Comdr. Paul E. Savonis, Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

#### **REPRESENTING THE SHIPOWNERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

##### *Delegate*

Maitland S. Pennington, Vice President, Seas Shipping Company, Inc.

##### *Adviser*

Rear Adm. Halbert C. Shephard, Safety Counselor, American Pilots Association

#### **REPRESENTING THE SEAFARERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

##### *Delegate*

John Hawk, Secretary-Treasurer, Seafarers International of North America

##### *Advisers*

Joseph Lane Kirkland, Department of Social Insurance, AFL-CIO  
John McDougall, Secretary-Treasurer, National Maritime Union of America

#### **SECRETARY OF DELEGATION**

Maurice J. Scanlon, Office of International Conferences, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

The conference will bring together employer, worker, and government delegates from 21 countries to discuss the following six-item agenda, as recommended by the Joint Maritime Commission and determined by the Governing Body of the ILO at its 131st session in March 1956: general revision of the ILO convention on wages, hours of work, and manning at sea; engagement of seafarers through regularly established employment offices; flag transfer in relation to social conditions and safety; contents of medicine chests on board ship and medical advice by radio to ships at sea; jurisdiction over the suspension of officers' certificates of competency; and reciprocal or international recognition of seafarers' national identity cards. The conference is considered preparatory and technical because its task is to prepare the texts and documents on these subjects for a mari-

time session of the ILO General Conference to be held early in 1958.

The countries invited to participate in the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

#### ICAO Air Navigation Conference

The Department of State announced on September 17 (press release 490) that the U.S. Government will be represented by the following delegation at the 3d Air Navigation Conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to be convened at Montreal, September 18, 1956:

##### Delegate

Oscar Bakke, *Chairman*, Deputy Director, Bureau of Safety Regulations, Civil Aeronautics Board

##### Alternate Delegates

Robert W. Craig, ICAO Officer, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

W. Edmund Koneczny, Chief of Airworthiness Division, Civil Aeronautics Board

##### Advisers

Jack Bowman, Chief, Regulations Section, Operations Division, Air Transport Association of America, Inc.

Philip Donely, Assistant Chief, Dynamics Loads Division, Langley Aeronautics Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

Bernard C. Doyle, Aeronautical Research, Development and Design Engineer, Airworthiness Division, Civil Aeronautics Board

William L. Halnon, Meteorologist, International Section, Synoptic Reports and Forecasts Division, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce

Max Karant, Vice President, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association

John D. Kay, Civil Aeronautics Administration-Coast and Geodetic Survey Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce

James L. Kinney, ICAO Representative, Flight Operations, Office of Aviation Safety, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

J. Matulaitis, Chief, Development Section, Engineering and Development Branch, Transportation Corps, Department of the Army

John J. Quinn, Chief, Air Carrier Division, Civil Aeronautics Board

Burdell Springer, Supervisory Aeronautical Engineer, Airframe and Equipment Branch, Office of Aviation Safety, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

Don Talmage, Engineering Department, Air Transport Association of America, Inc.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss subjects principally in the fields of airworthiness and operations. Agenda items include (1) revision of international standards and recommended practices for the airworthiness of aircraft and the complementary specifications for operating limitations; (2) consideration of a program of future work of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the field of airworthiness; (3) consideration of the need for rearward-facing seats in public transport aircraft; (4) marking of break-in points to be used by rescue crews to remove occupants of an aircraft in case of crash; (5) exchange of views on operational requirements for the forecasting and reporting of gusts; (6) aircraft requirements for navigation lights; and (7) operational control.

The conference is expected to last approximately 5 weeks.

## Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography

### Security Council

Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council Pursuant to the Council's Resolutions of 4 April and 4 June 1956 on the Palestine Question. S/3632, August 3, 1956. 13 pp. mimeo.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Covering the Period From 23 July 1955 to 14 August 1956. S/3636, August 15, 1956. 97 pp. mimeo.

Report Dated 20 August 1956 by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Incidents of 16 and 17 August 1956 in the Negev and in the Gaza Strip. S/3638, August 21, 1956. 6 pp. mimeo.

Letter Dated 5 September 1956 From the Representative of Israel Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3642, September 5, 1956. 2 pp. mimeo.

Letter Dated 12 September 1956 From the Representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3645, September 12, 1956. 2 pp. mimeo.

Identical Letters Dated 17 September 1956 from the Representatives of Lebanon and Syria Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3648, undated. 2 pp. mimeo.

Letter Dated 15 September 1956 from the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations [transmitting a "Statement by the Soviet Government on the need for a peaceful settlement of the Suez question," dated September 15]. S/3649, September 17, 1956. 10 pp. mimeo.

Letter Dated 17 September 1956 from the Representative of Egypt Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3650, September 17, 1956. 5 pp. mimeo.



## TREATY INFORMATION

### Current Actions

#### MULTILATERAL

##### Austria

State treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria. Signed at Vienna May 15, 1955. Entered into force July 27, 1955. TIAS 3298. *Accession deposited:* Poland, August 20, 1956.

##### Finance

Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Opened for signature at Washington December 27, 1945. Entered into force December 27, 1945. TIAS 1501.

*Signatures and acceptances:* Argentina, September 20, 1956; Viet-Nam, September 21, 1956.

Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Opened for signature at Washington, December 27, 1945. Entered into force December 27, 1945. TIAS 1502.

*Signatures and acceptances:* Argentina, September 20, 1956; Viet-Nam, September 21, 1956.

##### Genocide

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Done at Paris December 9, 1948. Entered into force January 12, 1951.<sup>1</sup>

*Ratification deposited:* Iran, August 14, 1956.

##### Safety at Sea

Convention on safety of life at sea. Signed at London June 10, 1948. Entered into force November 19, 1952. TIAS 2495.

*Acceptance deposited:* Bulgaria, August 17, 1956.

##### Slave Trade

Convention to suppress the slave trade and slavery. Signed at Geneva September 25, 1926. Entered into force March 9, 1927. 46 Stat. 2183.

*Accession deposited:* Viet-Nam, August 14, 1956.

##### Trade and Commerce

Sixth protocol of supplementary concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva May 23, 1956. Entered into force June 30, 1956. TIAS 3591.

*Schedules of concessions entered into force:* Haiti, August 1, 1956; Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, September 1, 1956.

##### United Nations

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Done at London November 16, 1945. Entered into force November 4, 1946. TIAS 1580.

*Signature:* Rumania, July 27, 1956.

*Acceptance deposited:* Rumania, July 27, 1956.

##### Women—Political Rights

Inter-American convention on granting of political rights to women. Signed at Bogotá May 2, 1948. Entered into force April 22, 1949.<sup>1</sup>

*Ratifications deposited:* Peru, June 11, 1956; Nicaragua, August 22, 1956.

<sup>1</sup> Not in force for the United States.

## BILATERAL

### Pakistan

Agreement amending the agricultural commodities agreement of August 7, 1956 (TIAS 3621). Effected by exchange of notes at Karachi September 7, 1956. Entered into force September 7, 1956.

Agreement concerning financial arrangements for the furnishing of certain supplies and services to naval vessels. Signed at Karachi September 10, 1956. Will enter into force December 9, 1956 (90 days from date of signature).

### Peru

Agreement extending Army mission agreement of June 20, 1949 (TIAS 1937) from its expiration until date of signature of new agreement. Effected by exchange of notes at Lima July 10 and August 17, 1956. Entered into force August 17, 1956.

Army mission agreement. Signed at Lima September 6, 1956. Entered into force September 6, 1956.

## DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

### Foreign Service Examination

Press release 491 dated September 17

The Department of State announced on September 17 that the semiannual Foreign Service officer examination will be given on December 8 at more than 65 centers throughout the United States. This examination is open to anyone who meets the age and citizenship requirements outlined below.

Officials of the Department of State estimate that several hundred new Foreign Service officers will be required during the next year to fill positions overseas and the many Washington positions now required to be filled by Foreign Service officers.

After completing several weeks of training at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington,<sup>1</sup> about half of the new officers will take up duties at one of the 268 American embassies, legations, and consulates around the world. At these posts, which range in size from the large missions such as Paris and London to the one-man posts such as Perth, Australia, the new officer may expect to do a variety of tasks, including administrative work, political, economic, commercial and labor report-

<sup>1</sup> For an article on the Institute, see BULLETIN of Sept. 10, 1956, p. 415.



ing, consular duties, and assisting and protecting Americans and their property abroad. Other new officers will be assigned to the Department's headquarters in Washington, where they will engage in research or other substantive work, or in the many administrative tasks which are essential to the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs.

To explain fully these opportunities in the Foreign Service which await qualified young men and women of America, a number of Foreign Service officers will visit more than 230 colleges and universities in all 48 States this fall. In order to make known the diversified needs of the Department of State and Foreign Service, these officers will talk not only with promising students of history, political science, and international relations but also with those who are specializing in economics, foreign languages, and business and public administration.

Those successful in the one-day written examination, which tests the candidate's facility in English expression, general ability, and background as well as his proficiency in a modern foreign language, will subsequently be given an oral examination by panels which will meet in regional centers throughout the United States. Those candidates who successfully pass the orals will then be given a physical examination and a security investigation. Upon completion of these phases, the candidate will be nominated by the President as a Foreign Service officer of class 8, vice consul, and secretary in the diplomatic service.

To be eligible to take the examination, candidates must be at least 20 years of age and under 31, as of October 26, 1956, and must be American citizens of at least 9 years' standing. While a candidate's spouse need not be a citizen on the date of the examination, citizenship must have been obtained prior to the date of the officer's appointment.

Starting salaries for successful candidates range from \$4,750 to \$5,350 per year depending upon the age, experience, and family status of the individual. In addition, insurance, medical, educational, and retirement benefits are granted, as well as annual and sick leave.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C. The closing date for filing the application is October 26, 1956.

## Foreign Service Selection Boards Meet

Press release 482 dated September 12

The Department of State announced on September 12 the convening of the Tenth Selection Boards which will review the records of all career Foreign Service officers for purposes of promotion. The Selection Boards are established by the Secretary of State under the terms of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Consisting of senior officers drawn from the top ranks of the career Foreign Service and of distinguished private citizens, the boards normally meet once each year to evaluate the performance of Foreign Service officers and to determine the rank order listings, which are the basis for the President's promotion of the top officers in each class.

This year the Selection Boards will be faced with the largest task which has ever confronted a similar body, since the size of the career Foreign Service group has been substantially expanded during the past year. Largely as the result of the integration of a number of civil service and Foreign Service Staff officers, the career Foreign Service officer corps has increased from 1,900 in 1955 to 2,800 this year.

The Selection Boards will meet for 4 months. The boards will include 23 Foreign Service officers, 7 "public members" drawn from private life, and 7 observers designated by the Departments of Commerce and Labor to sit on the boards in view of the direct interest of those Departments in the work of the unified Foreign Service of the United States.

The Foreign Service officer members include four career ministers who have been called back to the United States for this purpose:

John M. Cabot, Ambassador to Sweden, former Assistant Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Finland and to Pakistan

Edward T. Wailes, Minister to Hungary, former Assistant Secretary of State and former Ambassador to the Union of South Africa

Theodore Achilles, Ambassador to Peru

Cecil B. Lyon, Ambassador to Chile

The public members will be:

Wendell W. Moore, Assistant Vice President, A. S. Aloe Co., St. Louis

Graham H. Stuart, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Stanford University

Marvin L. Frederick, Personnel Consultant, Peat, Warwick, Mitchell and Co., New York

Lloyd C. Halvorson, Chief Economist, National Grange  
Richard C. Thompson, former Export Manager, Electric  
Auto-Lite Co.

E. Wallace Chadwick, former Member of Congress  
Edward D. Gray, former secretary, New York Petroleum  
Industries

## Consular Offices

The Department announced on September 5 that, effective October 1, 1956, the American Consulate at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, will be elevated to the rank of Consulate General.

## Designations

Robert E. Stufflebeam as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, with responsibility for working on problems related to employment of U.S. citizens in international organizations and agencies, effective August 12.

Raymond E. Lisle as Deputy Director, Office of German Affairs, effective September 12.

## PUBLICATIONS

## Recent Releases

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

### Mutual Defense Assistance—Disposition of Equipment and Materials. TIAS 3562. 5 pp. 5¢.

Arrangement between the United States and Uruguay. Exchange of notes—Dated at Montevideo June 1 and September 16, 1955, with related note—Dated at Montevideo April 20, 1956. Entered into force September 16, 1955.

### Mutual Defense Assistance—Disposition of Equipment and Materials. TIAS 3563. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Viet-Nam. Exchange of notes—Signed at Saigon March 1 and May 10, 1955. Entered into force May 10, 1955.

### Mutual Defense Assistance—Equipment and Materials for Use by Egyptian Police Units. TIAS 3564. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Egypt. Exchange of notes—Signed at Cairo April 29, 1952. Entered into force April 29, 1952.

### Mutual Defense Assistance—Equipment and Materials for Use by Egyptian Armed Forces. TIAS 3565. 3 pp. 5¢.

Understanding between the United States and Egypt. Exchange of notes—Signed at Cairo December 9 and 10, 1952. Entered into force December 10, 1952.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3566. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Turkey—Supplementing agreement of March 12, 1956—Signed at Ankara May 11, 1956. Entered into force May 11, 1956.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3568. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Finland—Supplementing agreement of May 6, 1955, as amended and supplemented—Signed at Helsinki April 26, 1956. Entered into force April 26, 1956.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3569. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Peru—Signed at Lima May 7, 1956. Entered into force May 7, 1956.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3572. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Portugal—Signed at Lisbon May 24, 1956. Entered into force May 24, 1956.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 3583. 10 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Chile—Signed at Santiago March 13, 1956. Entered into force June 2, 1956.

### Passport Visas. TIAS 3584. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Iceland. Exchange of notes—Signed at Reykjavik June 4, 1956. Entered into force June 4, 1956.

### Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defense Purposes. TIAS 3585. 29 pp. 15¢.

Agreement and protocol between the United States and Japan—Signed at Tokyo March 22, 1956. Entered into force June 6, 1956.

### Parcel Post. TIAS 3586. 15 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Nicaragua—Signed at Managua March 19, 1956, and at Washington April 4, 1956. Entered into force July 1, 1956.

### Passport Visas. TIAS 3587. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Iraq. Exchange of notes—Signed at Baghdad June 6, 1956. Entered into force June 6, 1956.

### Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Sale of Tobacco and Construction of Housing or Community Facilities. TIAS 3588. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement, with annex, between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Exchange of notes—Signed at London June 5, 1956. Entered into force June 5, 1956.

### Passport Visas. TIAS 3589. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Guatemala. Exchange of notes—Signed at Guatemala May 30, 1956. Entered into force May 30, 1956.

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Releases may be obtained from the News Division,  
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Press releases issued prior to September 17 which  
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of September 11 and 482 of September 12.

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489	9/17	Aigner appointed to German tribunals (rewrite).
490	9/17	Delegation to ICAO conference.
491	9/17	Foreign Service officer examination.
492	9/17	Loan exhibition of Korean art (re- write).
*493	9/18	Educational exchange.
494	9/19	Delegation to ILO maritime conference.
495	9/19	Committee for prevention of oil pollu- tion.
496	9/20	Note on U.S.-Soviet exchange of flights over the Arctic.
497	9/20	Dulles: Suez conference statement.
498	9/21	Dulles: Suez conference extemporane- ous remarks (excerpt).
*499	9/21	Hemmendinger resignation.
500	9/22	9th anniversary of death of Nikola Petkov.
501	9/22	Dulles: final remarks at Suez confer- ence.
502	9/22	Suez conference: declaration and state- ment.

\* Not printed.



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This folder outlines some of the highlights in the record of the United Nations, and briefly describes functions and accomplishments of the specialized agencies.

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**The United Nations in the Mainstream of History**

Publication 6355

10 cents

Assistant Secretary Wilcox looks upon the United Nations in this address from a historical point of view, sums up its first decade, evaluates the trends that have set in, and considers the main problems that lie ahead.

**United Nations General Assembly—A Review of the Tenth Session**

Publication 6322

15 cents

This new *Background* pamphlet describes highlights and continuing issues of the 10th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly.

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